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Tributes to

Abraham Lincoln

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources providing testimonials lauding the 16th President of the United States

Surnames beginning with

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From the files of the Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

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Preus, Governor

Lincoln's Life Guides Nation, Preus Declares

Governor Nestos Pays Tribute to Emancipator in St. Paul Address.

Minnesota Executive Tells of Reading Which Helped Form Character.

North Dakota Official Recalls Foresight of Martyred President.

Minn. Tribune 2-13-23

The life and deeds of Abraham Lincoln stand out to guide the United States in the days of reconstruction, Governor Preus declared last night in an address to members of the Lincoln club at their annual banquet at the Hotel Radisson.

While Governor Preus was paying tribute to the life of the martyred president here, Governor Nestos of North Dakota delivered an address on Lincoln before the Lincoln club, St. Paul.

"The public life of Lincoln left this nation a heritage of a great national spirit," Governor Preus said.

"Take away the immortal Lincoln and I do not know or dare not think what this nation would be today. In this period of reconstruction, with the affairs of the nation pressing heavily on our President, we should be reminded of Lincoln, and do all we can to help a great President whom we have today in Warren G. Harding."

Speaker Pays Tribute.

Curtis M. Johnson of Rush City, another speaker, spoke on Lincoln's life of service and sacrifice. Mrs. C. M. Ferguson, president of the Women's club, spoke briefly. W. H. Ryerse, president of the club, presided, and speakers were introduced by John M. Harrison.

Governor Preus drew a picture of Washington's palatial Mount Vernon home and a little dilapidated courthouse at Decatur, Ill., where Lincoln practiced law, a place which the governor recently visited.

"It is easily understood why Washington came to be a leader," he said. "There was needed a man who thoroughly knew the British government from whom he sought to wrest domination, and it was quite to be expected that a man of wealth and standing, of character and military experience should be chosen.

"Why was this man of the West, Lincoln, born out of squalor and poverty, destined to be a leader? I wonder if a divine hand did not guide the young American; whether it was a Providence that bade him in his boyhood read only those works and documents which so ably fitted him for the work he was to

Cites Early Reading.

Governor Preus pointed to the books that Lincoln had read before he was 18 years old—The Bible, Aesop's Fables, Robinson Crusoe, Pilgrim's Progress, the Life of Washington and a History of the United States. The governor said that perhaps no other writings could develop that character which Lincoln possessed.

"He was the saddest but the greatest and dearest of all American citizens. He was a great seer, able to lay aside the nonessentials, and this, coupled with his gentleness and kindness, makes him beloved by the American people."

The governor told of the many memorable incidents in Lincoln's public life. He cited his daring in submitting the slavery question in the Lincoln-Douglas debate, a step that cost him the senatorship from Illinois but which lost Douglas the presidency in 1860 and brought unexpected honor and victory to himself.

Recalls Attitude Toward South.

He recalled Lincoln's lofty statement of purpose in dealing with the South, the declaration that a house divided against itself cannot fall, and that the union of the states cannot be broken or dissolved.

"When I discuss Lincoln, I have one regret," said Governor Preus. "That is the loss to the South when the assassin took the life of that beloved man. His understanding, his feeling and his vision of nationality was needed far more in the South than in the North."

Governor Nestos declared that "Lincoln's intelligence without arrogance and genius without pride," enabled him to rise in national affairs. The martyred president, he said, developed logical powers by which the obscure became plain and by which the most complex problems seemed to solve themselves. He allied these powers, Governor Nestos said, with candor, sincerity and intelligence.

Able to See End of Road.

"His chief claim to fame was found in his ability to always see to the end of the road, the goal to be attained and the excellent object to be accomplished. He made all the intermediate acts and incidents contribute to the desired achievement. His was an honest and intelligent purpose, an ability to think and see clearly. He had a determination to avoid any act by which selfish, personal and factional ends might be served rather than the public good. He had the courage to resist all forces which threatened to deflect him from his course."

Governor Nestos said that public officials have a great lesson to draw from the life of Lincoln. It is the lesson of how an official, Governor Nestos said, often prone to steer by the weathervane rather than by the compass, should be controlled by principles rather than by expediency. Lincoln's life, he said, illustrates how a public official should work with unwavering fidelity for the realization of the highest ideals.

"We should concentrate ourselves to the great ideals that underlie the life and labors of Lincoln. May we be willing at all times to subordinate expediency to principle; the temporary to the permanent, and to be ever guided by what is just and right.

Price, Bob

Evans' Gluey Gleanings
January-February, 1958

When Will Lincoln Material Run Dry?

If Abraham Lincoln is not the most written about man in all history, who is your nomination?

The best Lincoln bibliography extant, compiled by Jay Monaghan while he was Illinois state historian, lists more than 3900 Lincoln books and pamphlets published through 1939.

Since then, even the experts have lost count, although some estimates place the figure well above 5000. That number does not include the countless magazine articles, editorials and poems which pour forth each February to commemorate his birthday.

There have been biographies upon biographies, and biographies of the biographers. There have been books about Lincoln's army and Lincoln's cabinet, his secretaries, his generals, his wife and his children, his photographer and the man who killed him.

There have been studies of his relations with the press, Russia and inventors. His religion, his humor, his statesmanship, his political talents and his philosophy have been examined exhaustively.

There is a Lincoln encyclopedia, 10 volumes of his "collected works," books of Lincoln in caricature and collections of songs he loved. A quarterly magazine, the Lincoln Herald, is devoted to keeping alive the Lincoln story.

And still the tide rolls. A half dozen works of major dimensions were published in 1956, at least as many more came off the presses in 1957.

Upon what meat do these, our historians and scholars, feed? Granted that Lincoln's life was extraordinarily rich in the magnetisms that attract research, it still seems inevitable that there must come a time when publications attain a point of sterile repetition.

In one area—biography—we are close to barren ground. In the light of Carl Sandburg's classic work, and the monumental study of "Lincoln the President" by the late James G. Randall (brought to completion by Richard N. Current), it does not seem that additional full scale biography could serve any useful purpose. The late Benjamin Thomas' work is a strong deterrent to further effort in the area of one-volume biography.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN
Most Written About Man in All History

The field of specialized studies is running thin, too. The kinship with Lincoln of some recent endeavors has been pretty tenuous.

Have we, then, in Abraham Lincoln, an inexhaustible theme? Perhaps not, but it does seem certain that the exhaustion point is not a problem of immediate concern. In fact, with the centennial of the Civil War coming up in 1961, it's not likely the vast store of new Lincoln literature will dwindle for some years to come.

—Bob Price, AP Service.

* * *

Price, Lucien

BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE—FEBRUARY 12, 1939

Lincoln in Limbo

The Immortals at His Birthday Dinner Air Their Personal Affairs

By LUCIEN PRICE

SCENE: Limbo. The shades of the immortals are entertaining Abraham Lincoln on the occasion of his birthday.

Lincoln: It is kind of you, gentlemen, to give me this birthday dinner; but I do not rank it, for my best work was never done. Before I could reconstruct the South, a bullet sent me here.

Pericles: To have died of the plague in the third year of the Peloponnesian War well knowing that one's life-work would be undone is, I suppose, your idea of an Olympic victory.

Caesar: My own luck was no better. Having conquered the world, before I could organize it I, too, was sent here by the daggers of my trusted colleagues.

Augustus: You would have found organization harder than conquest. I did.

Caesar: Soldiering was never your trade. You were a born civilian.

Augustus: Perhaps statecraft wasn't yours, uncle, if you had lived to try it. Europe and Asia are no easy team to drive in one chariot.

Alexander: I drove them in a war chariot, but, like your uncle, I wasn't allowed to try my "union of hearts" in peace. Friend Hephaestion was the only one who understood my purpose, and his death took the heart out of me. Although fever is less dramatic than an assassin it wasn't too unwelcome.

Napoleon: Assassins are our best friends. Had I one before Waterloo my repute would stand higher today. As it is, Mr. Emerson over there calls me the glorification of the middle class go-getter. No, I was not even permitted to die at St. Helena without a sermon from Concord.

Emerson: "Scamp Jupiter" you were well called. You were without scruple.

Napoleon: So were you.

Emerson: I! How?

Napoleon: Your essay on "Love." There was something to lead whole church choirs astray.

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suit? On my deathbed I made them promise to destroy my "Aeneid." Had they kept their promise they might have earned the gratitude of naughty schoolboys, by whom, if at all, it is my exalted destiny to be read. But one and all, we men of genius are perfectionists, and no such thing as perfection exists.

Dante: It exists, master, in spots of your "Aeneid."

Virgil: Perfection, my son, is not an affair of spots.

Thucydides: Even so you came nearer it than I did. The eighth book of my history is so unfinished that they dispute its authenticity, and aren't even sure whether I was murdered by a robber or died of disease.

Plato: Had you lived, as I did, it would have been only to see the downfall of Athens. I also saw the judicial murder of my master, Socrates, and the death in battle of my most promising pupil. It was such disasters that turned me from science to theology, from politics to utopias.

Socrates: I never complained of my fate. Why should you complain for me?

Plato: You will allow me, master, to regret the follies of mankind.

Socrates: Take a lesson from yonder disciple of Epicurus, that witty and ironical Frenchman at your elbow. He could smile and pity.

Anatole France: My smile, master, was only that I might not weep.

Franz Schubert: They let me die of poverty. Robert Schumann had to blow the dust off the manuscript of my C-Major Symphony where it lay on a cupboard shelf in Vienna years after I was dead. But I don't complain either. For I sang, I still sing, and I shall go on singing as long as man sings. But, Robert, you didn't fare much better, dying in a lunatic asylum.

Schumann: It is no use pretending that I liked it. But I, too, sing—eternally. Is it so high a price to pay?

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Nietzsche: Pah! Read a-Kempis. That pietist has a way of talking about love that would make even a Parisienne a little curious.

Bach: Allow me to return to our point. How would any of you relish having been given a church organ in Leipsic and a parcel of dummkopf choirboys for a destiny? Hardly a note of my best works got published in my own lifetime and of the masterpieces that I turned out like weekly journalism, one of the best only escaped the ash barrel by the grace of God and the pious effort of Felix Mendelssohn, a Jew. Finally, they all but buried me in the potter's field. What I say is, we're lucky to have gotten away from the place.

Shakespeare: That's what I thought, too, and I played them the scurviest prank that a man of genius ever devised—destroyed every trace of my personal life, so that they aren't even sure I wrote my plays, and try to put them off on Bacon—of all people! Eh, Francis?

Bacon: Don't dig me in the ribs, you base-born player. And don't take up your food in your left hand and stick it on the tines of your fork before carrying it to your gullet. Will you never learn to use a fork as it is done at Court? As for your plays, I'll none of them. My namesake Roger and friend Leonardo here are more to my taste.

Roger Bacon: If we had lived in Einstein's period we could have shown them something. As it was, I am one example the more of a man who could not ripen his time.

Leonardo: Artists were no better off than scientists. I was both.

Michelangelo: The Medici ordered monuments and then changed their minds. In me you behold the world's colossus—of failure.

Goethe: You? Who lived four lifetimes in one? How I envied you! In all my life I never had one month of genuine comfort.

Beethoven (laughing): From the frowsy lodgings of my bachelordom, Dr. Goethe, I looked up to you as to a serene Olympian on a sunlit summit, while I raged at having to write pot-boilers when the music of the "Missa Solemnis" was roaring in my veins.

Goethe: You and Brahms and Butler (Samuel) were bachelors and precious savage ones at that. You never ate your bread in tears.

Brahms: Didn't I? The snoop-biographers are just getting round to my private affairs. However, what matters is that my coffee, my cigars, and my music were good.

Wagner: They didn't cheat me out of mine. I took what I needed, knowing that my genius would pay. And yet at the end I wrote "Parsifal" to say that it all—art, fame, love, luxury—all comes to nothing. As Goethe has said, "Entbehren . ." Renounce.

Tolstoy: Yah! You didn't renounce until after you'd had everything.

Wagner (coolly): Well, neither did you.

Virgil: Friends, aren't we a little hard to

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Keats: The objection isn't to the price. We all agreed to that with the Logos before we were born. What we do object to is being stopped from doing our best work.

Shelley: Nonsense! John. We do it anyhow. We do it on behalf of and in spite of man, of time, of death, of the devil and all his angels. By hook or by crook. But we do it.

Wordsworth (sighing): Sometimes we do it too easily and it is done before we know it. My best was written in eight years between my twenty-ninth and my seven-and-thirtieth, though I kept on through forty more.

Rembrandt: Indifference is what you need to cultivate. Isn't simple reality fascinating enough for its own sake to keep you interested? Look at the life-histories in the wrinkles on the faces of the old people I painted. Look at my late self-portraits.

Ibsen: No. A man outgrows reality. At the last he has to fall back on symbols.

Walt Whitman: You fellows are too pernickety. Plain ordinary human beings were good enough for me. I was never tired of wondering at them. That is why I so admired President Lincoln. He seemed to me an incarnation of the common man raised to something like divinity while still in our common clay.

Lincoln: You gave me a handsome send-off, Walt, for my funeral elegy; and yourself, too, as it proved, for they are now saying that "When lilacs last in the dooryard bloom'd . . ." is the best thing the States have so far brought forth. The poet beat the President.

Whitman: The poet spent what ought to have been the best years of his life as an invalid from a paralysis he picked up while bearing comfort to dying boys in the Civil War hospitals. President and poet, in the end the war did for us both. However, incorrigible optimist that I am, I don't grumble, though it is true that the world doesn't want our best. We must first teach ourselves how to do it, then earn the leisure in which it can be done, then give it to the world free, and finally try to persuade the world to accept the gift.

Lincoln (smiling): The most dreadful gift of all is ambition. I had it once. The war burnt and purged it out of me. Yes, ambition was what put me in the White House, but it was not what saw me through. For that something else a man must dive deeper or climb higher. I have listened attentively to you all and I think that little Johnny Keats was, as the children say in hunt-the-thimble, "the warmest to it" when he said, "Our objection isn't to the price. We all agreed to that with the Logos before we were born." But he should have gone on and added, "Being born, we asked more of life than it had to give. But in the act of so asking that more, we gave it."

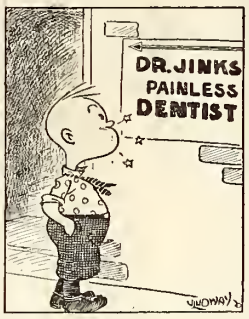
Pritts, Mervin

Honest Abe

By Mervin Pritts

ABE LINCOLN was born near Hodgenville, Kentucky, on February 12, 1809. His parents were very poor, and as they lived in a pioneer country, he received very little schooling. Most of his education was picked up from his parents and from books borrowed from neighbors. Abe often read with no better light than the glow that came from the fire of an open fireplace.

Many stories have been told of Abe's honesty and truthfulness. They all show his fine character. He worked in a small village grocery store, studying after closing time to be a lawyer. He was finally admitted to the bar and he practiced law very successfully.



John Ludway, Ohio

"It won't be long now!"

He was elected President of the United States in 1860 at the age of fifty-one. He was killed in his fifty-sixth year, in a theater, by Wilkes Booth, an actor.

I believe we should all honor, respect, and admire such a great man as Abe Lincoln. Let us all see if we cannot give more thought and appreciation to the many great things Lincoln did for all Americans.—Nebraska.

The Sargaret 2/6/37

Probasco, H. R.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENQUIRER.

Of the millions of great or less degree who during the aeons have passed across the firmament of time few have found places among the fixed stars, but the vast multitude are commingled in the galaxy of departed spirits "where no mention of them more must be heard of"—their identity lost in the vortex of oblivion.

Among those of transcendant magnitude and brilliancy there are ever visible to the naked eye Moses and Solomon, Christ and Paul, Alexander the Great and Caesar, Gregory and Luther, Napoleon and Cromwell, Gladstone and Bismarck, Washington and Lincoln. These have by precept, example or achievement more indelibly affected mankind, and have done more to shape the world than any others since time began, and their rank as the world's immortals is established beyond dispute.

That Abraham Lincoln was born of woman—had human origin—is hard to comprehend, for his transition from a native of the wild hills of Kentucky to the chief seat among the statesmen of the world gives to his rise a seeming divine power. It may be said that he sprang from mud to mighty.

His tragic death was mourned by but a portion of the people, but as succeeding years demonstrated the purity of his motives and his unselfish devotion to the interests of the whole people his veneration and adulation is as though a mighty chorus from North and South ever sings in unison hosannas to his name.

As Christ died for the freedom of man from the thraldom of sin, so Lincoln died for the manumission of the body.

He has by popular acclaim been raised to a peerage in the roster of the mighty masters of the ages.

H. R. Probasco.

Proctor, Rev. Henry Hugh

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PAY TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF LINCOLN

Churches Observe Birthday and Race Relations Sunday—Rev Dr Henry Hugh Proctor Tells of "Pilgrims in Bronze"

BOSTON GLOBE MON. FEB 13, 1928

Abraham Lincoln, the American negro, the emancipation proclamation, and the progress of the colored race were all linked together in Greater Boston churches yesterday in a joint observance of Lincoln's Birthday and race relations Sunday, an annual national event fostered by the Federal Council of Churches. In many of the churches negroes occupied the pulpits, in others the problems of negroes were considered, and universally tribute was paid yesterday to the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

The most distinguished colored man to preach in Boston yesterday was Rev Dr Henry Hugh Proctor of the Church of the Nazarene, Brooklyn, N Y, at Mt Vernon Church. This church is already a leading factor in solving the

REV HENRY HUGH PROCTOR

problem among the students of Greater Boston, especially those from foreign countries. Dr Proctor preached there yesterday morning, and addressed the young people's meeting at 7:30 p m on "The Contribution of the Negro to National Life."

At the morning service Dr Proctor preached on "Pilgrims in Bronze." He drew a series of parallels between the Pilgrim Fathers and the negroes in this country in their common search for freedom, their strong religious instinct, their passion for education and for liberty, their sufferings, and their contributions to the national life of the United States.

Not Foreigners

Negroes are not foreigners, he declared emphatically, they were here before the Pilgrims. Without "desiring to take anything from the glory of the Pilgrims," he pointed out that "the first American of African descent came to Jamestown, Virginia, on Aug 16, 1619. Slavs, Chinese, French, Germans, are foreigners, but the negroes are not, they are "to the manor born." If you came here in the Mayflower, we came in the "August flower," a year and a half before the Pilgrim Fathers landed on these shores."

Dr Proctor then drew a series of striking parallels between "the Pilgrims of Ivory and the Pilgrims of Bronze," the Pilgrim Fathers and the negroes, and he declared that "you have sown in tears throughout this country, you have given generously to my people throughout the Southland, do you ever wonder if the seed you have sown will break forth into fruit? 'They that sow in tears shall reap in joy,' and this is true as affecting my people.

"During the last few years my people have come out of the South into the North, the East, the West. Behind this great movement of primitive people are three reasons. They were called because of the lack of labor due to the war, and to the restriction of immigration. They were persecuted in the South for religious and racial reasons, and finally, my people have a passion for liberty. For these reasons 2,000,000 of my people have come out of the South, Pilgrims in Bronze, just as the Pilgrims in Ivory came to this world to establish a new Nation.

"After the Civil War my people had no plantations, no property, no families. Today we are taxed for $2,000,000,000 worth of property. We have wiped out 83 percent of our illiteracy, and shown that no race is more capable than the negro, whether the test be in culture, in the arts, in science, in mathematics, or in literature.

"Goal Is the Same"

"The black and the white races are not opponents, they are supplementary opposites. They are necessary to each other, and their goal is one and the same. In the spirit of sacrificial love, we may build here in America the finest type of civilization. As pilgrims in bronze and in ivory let us march together, at our head the greatest pilgrim of all, Jesus of Nazareth, "the author and finisher of our faith."

Tributes to Lincoln were delivered at many churches of Greater Boston yesterday, at all the services. Leading in the morning addresses on this subject was one by Rev Herbert A. Jump, at Union Congregational Church. Abraham Lincoln, he declared, "is part of the Holy Scriptures of the American people. He stands, the most colossal personality, he did the most monumental work, he is enshrined in the most enduring fame of any American since this Nation came into being.

The core of his character was sympathy. Most men think about humanity in the mass, and easily become brutal; Lincoln though always of individuals. He saw the slave in the New Orleans market and resolved to hit the thing hard. He had similar ability to identify himself with the soldier in the Army. He could understand conscientious Southerners. The age needs some more of the spirit of Lincoln. We are losing our tenderness in the race for dollars, and bigness, and power.

"The times are Napoleonic rather than Lincolnesque. The motto of the crowd is to get results. Over all the fury of our ago the calm figure of Lincoln would distribute a gospel of patient tenderness. He would say to us, 'never be so busy that you forget to be human, never be so prosperous that you omit being kind.' "

At the Cathedral Church of St Paul, at the evening service, Rev Theodore H. Evans declared that "there were two Lincolns, the outer and visible and the inner and real Lincoln. As these two have become increasingly related, his greatness becomes more completely revealed. Many have attempted to find fault because Lincoln was not a church member, but this seems to have been more of a reflection on the churches of his time than on him. He seems to have been a worshipper in spirit and in truth for which the religious dogmatism of his day did not make room.

"Admire His Courage"

"We cannot but admire his courage, and respect his honesty, and regret that the churches of that day did not sufficiently express the spirit and truth of Jesus to which we cannot but feel that he was in a deeper sense attracted than by church membership. I believe he was more truly Christian in a deeper sense than those who criticized him. He was strong but gentle, he was honest with a true humility. He was a thinker who forged himself into a man of action. He was a leader who first learned to lead himself. He was a Christian without hypocracy or cant. We was a worshipper of God in spirit and in truth."

From the viewpoint of a historian, Dr David Muzzey of New York city, spoke yesterday morning before the Boston Ethical Society on "Lincoln; Master of Self." Great men, Dr Muzzey said, are "the heritage of our lives, great natural resources are nothing unless we have men to teach us how to live, like Abraham Lincoln. His appeal to the human spirit is endless because he plumbed the depths as no other man in history.

"He was master of men because he was master of himself. He always had his mind under absolute control, early in life he showed an insatiable thirst for clarity of thought and judgment. 'Honest Abe' was a tribute not to ordinary honesty alone, but to the fact that he was always honest with himself. He was master of circumstances and never allowed them to control him or interfere with his principles. He was master of his own spirit, he never spoke a word of passion or of ill-will about anyone, he never showed a trace of bitterness toward the South. He had no church connection, because his religion was too deep to fit in with an established church."

Significant Service

Another significant service occurred last night at Morgan Memorial Church of All Nations, one of whose active congregations consists of negroes, with two colored clergymen in charge, Rev E. C. McLeod and Rev Thomas Banbury. At the weekly community service last night, consisting almost entirely of pictures and hymns thrown on the screen, portraits of Lincoln were shown and films dealing with his life, the Gettysburg address was declaimed, reminiscences of Lincon were given by two Boston University students, Rev Wesley R. Smith and Rev Edwin Scheyer, and the Goodwill Orchestra played.

EVEN IN WAR LINCOLN KNEW HOW TO PLAY FAIR

"Patriotism vs Jingoism" was the subject of the address delivered by Rabbi Harry Levi at the Sunday morning services held at Temple Israel, Commonwealth av, yesterday morning. Rabbi Levi said in part: "Lincoln was a patriot, but there was never any jingoism about him. He loved his country, he made every sacrifice for it, but he was ever immune to blind, boastful, destructive passion. Even in war he knew how to play fair.

" 'To make us love our country, our country ought to be lovely,' said Burke. But we not only can, we do love our country even when it is unlovely. For at its worst every land gives its people more privileges, opportunities and blessings. And it is entitled to their loyalty, their interest, their service and their sacrifice. If it has weaknesses, it is their duty to correct them. If it be unlovely it is their responsibility to strive to make it lovely. But they must give it of their thought and interest in times of peace. And if war must be then they must stand ready to give it their all.

"This is patriotism. But it is not jingoism. Jingoism is loud-mouthed, but it may know nothing of patriotism. As a general thing it does know little of it. Just as conceit is proof not of intelligence, but of ignorance, so jingoism boasting is evidence not of love of country and capacity for sacrifice in its interests, but of type of passion, intolerance, blindness and lack of self-control which cannot bless and can only curse a country.

"Jingoists are always enemies of the Republic, whatever their professions. Their philosophy is the pride that usually goes before a downfall. Jingoism keeps us from knowing our faults and correcting them. They make adequate preparedness for emergencies impossible. They breed fear, which is always a handicap. They develop unnecessary antagonisms. They make for military competition. They create misunderstandings. They make for international discord and for war.

"Patriotism safeguards national well-being—jingoism always endangers it. It takes the virtue of love of country and carries it to the extreme where it ceases to be a virtue and becomes a vice. It interprets love in terms of hate. Jingoism is un-American. It curses where it would bless. It is an enemy of the Republic."

HON JOHN C. HULL SPEAKS AT OLD NORTH CHURCH

Hon John C Hull, Speaker of the House of Representatives, gave the memorial address yesterday morning at the regular service in the Old North Church, Salem st, paying high tribute to Abraham Lincoln.

It was the 119th birthday of the Emancipator. Mr Hull said, in part:

"A public duty devolves on every citizen, to see that the birthday of Lincoln is observed every year. It is not a matter for law, but one that should be kept firm in the hearts of the people.

"There is nothing new to be said about Lincoln. No boy ever had less, and no man ever did more. Considering the start the boy had, it does not seem possible to believe the man could have accomplished so much.

"Lincoln was in every sense a leader. He steered a middle course, but he always directed public opinion so well that when the time came for action, he always had firm support behind him. His sympathies were with the South, but his convictions were with the North.

"Lincoln was only 56 when he died. Would that the Nation had had the benefit of his later years during the reconstruction period!"

YOUNGMAN SPEAKS TO LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS

"Abraham Lincoln, Master of Men," was the title of an address delivered last night by State Treas William S. Youngman, speaking at the 38th annual dinner of Division 439, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Union sq, Allston.

"Though born in a log cabin, self-educated, he rose to such a height," said Mr Youngman, "he proved that in personality and character is the only 'divine right to rule.'

"Lincoln typified the character and ability that is demanded of the operating railroad man. Beginning as a flagman and later working as a trainman out of one of the busiest rural junction points in the East, I know something of railroading. A brotherhood that is so strong and that has been dominated by such wise counsels needs no praise."

Celebrations in London

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Americans and British alike laid wreaths of laurel and flowers at the foot of the statue of Abraham Lincoln, opposite Westminster Abbey in commemoration of the 119th anniversary of his birth in the little town of Hodgdenville, Ky. Gatherings in London hotels were numerous in celebration of the day and at the Savoy a tiny posy of cotton flowers grown in Kentucky vied with a huge wreath of immortelles placed on the bust in the Lincoln room.

The card attached read: "To Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth President of the United States, but first and greatest in the hearts of the people. The freedom he secured for the Negro slaves is commemorated today in every flower that blooms in the cotton fields of the South."

Proctor, Rev. Dr. Henry Hugh

A Man for the Ages

By the Rev. Dr. Henry Hugh Proctor

Pastor Nazarene Congregational Church

Text: "Behold the Man." (John xix:5.)

WHEN a man enters into an enduring fame like Lincoln, every detail of his life possesses a real interest. But the supreme value of such a life arises from its cardinal virtues. The man whose 123d birthday we celebrate was bred to industry, disciplined in honesty, obedient to law, schooled in patriotism and inspired by the spirit of humanity. Incarnating these sterling virtues, he was called by the voice of the people to the highest office in the land in the most troublous times of our nation. Finally, called to wear the martyr's crown, he entered into the veil and became for us a man for the ages. Enshrined in the hearts of the people, he challenges the men of the hour to carry on his unfinished task for the nation and the world.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Hugh Proctor

His first challenge to us is industry. If, as has been claimed, the body is that part of the soul we can see, no one can study the features of Lincoln without being impressed that the spirit of industry is stamped upon every lineament of his being. No wonder that Chicago convention that nominated him for the Presidency was stirred to frenzy when men brought in the rails he had split with his own hands.

Industry is the basis of civilization, and the bedrock of national prosperity. No man can lay claim to greatness who is not industrious in hand, head or heart, any one, either two or all three. The stability of Germany lies in the fact of its excellence in industry. Even in the days of its Empire, no German ruler could ascend the throne without learning a trade. This has good warrant in the fact that the Master of all workmen was a carpenter.

Now, industry is in contrast with gambling, which, in the last analysis, means the getting of something for nothing. Gambling cuts the nerve of industry, and leads inevitably to financial crisis. Whatever may have been the superficial causes of the present panic, the fundamental cause lies in the spirit of gambling that has seized the nation and the world. The spirit of Lincoln challenges the men of the hour to come back to the spirit of simple industry. That is the path to economic recovery and national prosperity.

"Honest Abe"

This simple-minded man from the West challenges us to honesty as side of the law. He believed that a law should be obeyed whether it was good or bad. That led him to support the Fugitive Slave law, not because he loved slavery, but because he loved law. He felt that the best way to have a bad law repealed was to make it odious by enforcing it. While we honor the abolitionist for his martyrdom in disobeying the law we must recognize the principle of Lincoln in supporting it theoretically. He, thereby, gave testimony to his reverence for law.

A Question of Law

A glaring instance of our lawlessness lies in our attitude toward prohibition. It is not a question as to how the law was enacted; it is not a question as to whether it is a good law or bad. It is only a question of law. I think the attitude of President Hoover's Commission will have the endorsement of all good men, that as long as the law exists it should be enforced. To say that it cannot be enforced would be a reflection on American manhood.

The spirit of the man for the ages not only challenges us to industry, honesty and obedience to law; but also to genuine patriotism. Lincoln was always a patriot. He always hated slavery, and intended some day to strike it a body blow. But he put the Union above slavery. He knew that if he preserved the Union it would destroy slavery; for it could not stand half-slave and half-free. But he foresaw that if he lost the Union, it would perpetuate slavery. In his patriotism there was wise statesmanship.

It was this love for the Union that led Lincoln to arm the blacks, who at his call came 275,000 strong and by their valor helped save the Union. I am happy to belong to a race that never raised its hands against the Stars and Stripes and I believe it never will.

Once more, the man for the ages challenges the men of the hour not only to industry, honesty, law, and patriotism; but also to humanity. Lincoln did not merely belong to America; he was a citizen of the world. It has been said of him that he was true in his relation to every living thing—to birds and beasts, white and black, men and women, bond and free. Slavery was particularly abhorrent to him, and the spirit of Lincoln will never rest until the foot of no slave presses the soil of this earth.

Slavery Still Exists

Strange to say, human slavery exists today under only two governments, Liberia and Abyssinia, governments ruled by black men. I trust Secretary Stimson will insist that Liberia wash her hands of this sum of villianies, and that the League of Nations will insist that Abyssinia purge herself of this evil. Not a dollar of money should go from Lincoln's land to any country that permits a slave in her borders. Lincoln's spirit challenges the men

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well as to industry. As a youth he could be trusted for his integrity, and soon earned the sobriquet that followed him through life and helped win for him the highest gift in the choice of the people, "Honest Abe." That is a higher title than Governor, President, Emperor, King. For an honest man is the noblest work of God.

Integrity lies at the basis of human society, and he who violates it would pull down the stars from their sockets. God's universe is shot through with the spirit of integrity and there is no place in it for a man who is a stranger to its principles.

Recent revelations of graft in our cities along business and professional lines must cause Lincoln to turn over in his grave. If reports are true, bank officials are bribed, judgeships are bought and sold and Government officials are corrupted. If ever our country shall fall, it will be in its cities, which have always been the gilded tombs of nations. The only thing that can save our nation now is the return to the simple honesty of "Honest Abe." "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people."

Again, Lincoln calls us not only to industry and honesty, but also to obedience to law. As a lawyer he learned to reverence the law, and as a politician he was always on the of the hour to answer the prayer of Livingstone for the healing of the open sore of the world.

Lincoln's spirit of humanity challenges us to wipe out an evil nearer at hand. I refer to the unspeakable lynching habit of our own country. Since Lincoln issued his proclamation 3,500 men, women and children of those he set free have been hanged, shot, burned or skinned alive in this land without judge or jury, all of whom were at least legally innocent. Lincoln challenges us to back up the proposed Dyer bill to make lynching a Federal offense. That will help those white men of the South who are uniting to study how to wipe out this curse which has made our nation a by-word and a hiss.

Likewise, the spirit of Lincoln challenges us to wipe out race prejudice in our midst. Lincoln's work will not be done until the last vestige of color prejudice is removed from our land, and in the language of Robert Burns, "A man's a man for a' that." Give the black man nothing because he is black; deny him nothing because he is not white.

We thank God that Lincoln has lived, we bless God that he does live, we praise God that he will ever live to challenge the men of every hour to high and holy doing. Abraham Lincoln, a man for the ages!

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Pupin, Prof. Michael Idvorsky

PUPIN TO SPEAK ON LINCOLN

In our annual celebration of Lincoln's birthday here in Springfield, we like to emphasize the influence of his character and career upon the community in which he lived as well as the wise statesmanship and capacity of leadership that made him a wall of strength to the cause of the Union, in the nation's greatest crisis.

But there is another viewpoint of Lincoln that may well be given more stress, and that is the effect which his life and character have had upon lives of those born beyond the bounds of American territory and the influence of American traditions and ideals, especially in the lives of those of foreign birth who have come to this country because of the lure held out to them by our institutions and the men who have been mainly instrumental in their foundation and maintenance.

Professor Michael Idvorsky Pupin of Columbia university, who has been selected to deliver the principal address of the day at the county court house next Friday afternoon in connection with the observance of Lincoln's birthday, is one of these men who acknowledges a great debt to Lincoln in his study and adoption of American ideals.

He has a message for the people of Springfield that it will be good for them to hear and heed. His constructive work in the line of research and teaching in the field of mechanics and electricity, is well known. His life is an example of the pioneer virtues which Lincoln and all great Americans exemplified. He will be heard with interest. St Register 2-7-26

Pupin, Michael

Use Of Lincoln's Name Prevents Deportation

1924

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12. —(AP)—Tribute to Abraham Lincoln as "a superman—an incarnation of American history," was paid by Dr. Michael Pupin, professor at Columbia university, at a Lincoln day celebration in Lincoln's home town today.

Declaring that his arrival at Lincoln's home today ended a pilgrimage sarted 50 years ago in Serbia, his homeland, Dr. Pupin said that when he applied as an immigrant at New York his use of the names of Lincoln, Benjamin Franklin and Harriett Beecher Stowe was all that saved him from immediate deportation.

Purvis, Rev. Samuel W.

Feb. 7, 1942

THE SATURDAY SERMON

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(Copyright, 1942, Bulletin Co.)

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A John the Baptist appears. He wears camel's hair garments, eats locusts and wild honey. The Kingdom of Heaven is at hand. An Abraham Lincoln appears. He wears bearskin and coonskin, eats dried berries and wild honey. Democracy is at hand. The Kingdom of Heaven is a democracy! God builds some men's houses close to the ground so that their souls may dwell close to the stars. That accounts for the manger crib in Bethlehem, and also for the log hut in the backwoods of Hardin county, Kentucky.

Washington and Lincoln

Washington taught the world to honor us. Lincoln taught us to honor ourselves. The first won for us independence. The last showed us how to use it. Each has his peculiar glory. There is enough for both.

It is a highly fitting coincidence that the same month should see us celebrating Lincoln's Birthday and Washington's Birthday. To link the two names in this fashion is to double our lesson in patriotism. Lincoln was born in 1809. That takes us back to within ten years of the death of George Washington. Washington never knew Lincoln, of course, but his influence upon Lincoln was very great. The Rev. Mason Locke Weems' "Life of Washington" was one of Lincoln's five-book shelf and helped mould the mind and principles of Lincoln. Lincoln's life was the sequence of Washington's. Another case of Elijah's mantle falling upon Elisha. Had there been no Lincoln, the sun would have set forever on the work of Washington.

These great men were different in many ways. In circumstances they were the very antipodes of each other. Washington was the gift of wealth to his country; Lincoln was the gift of poverty. Washington's family owned a large estate; Lincoln's father sold his scrubby little farm in Kentucky for a few dollars. They started down the Ohio River in a flatboat, struck a snag, the few household goods were lost, and the Lincoln family was penniless.

Washington, when elected, was one of the wealthy men of the United States; Lincoln was hard up for money all his life. Washington wore silk stockings; Lincoln never had a pair of stockings on his feet until he was grown up. Washington wore costly shoes with silver buckles; Lincoln wore shoes only in snow time, and these hard and uncomfort- [illegible] wrong way. Both were giants physically. Washington was six feet three, Lincoln six feet four. Washington was handsome; Lincoln was homely. Washington was an aristocrat; Lincoln a commoner. Washington was a soldier; Lincoln's service in the Black Hawk Indian War a jest. Washington was reticent; Lincoln talkative. Washington was a sober-sides; Lincoln overflowed with humor. Washington manumitted the slaves of his estate; Lincoln emancipated the slaves of a nation. Both were men of deep religious nature, both men of profound prayer—Washington on his knees at Valley Forge, and Lincoln before Gettysburg, are burned on our national consciousness.

So different were these men in the things that count for most with many people, though these are the things forgotten, except when remembered for the curiosity of the moment or for the purpose of contrast. Who cares if Washington came from a drawing room and Lincoln from a log cabin? They were both manly men, great souls, illustrious leaders, heroes gifted to an extraordinary degree with the genius of statecraft, and used the the Almighty as the chief agents in the salvation of their country in time of crisis. God cannot use men in the great crises of the world except they be men of great spirit. Washington and Lincoln were men of far seeing vision—idealists. Read the State papers of each, and see. It takes time to give perspective to great men. Listen to the rabid, bitter partisanship of the last decade of the 18th century against Washington, the middle decade of the 19th century against Lincoln—you will better understand the present decade of the 20th century. The heights are cold, and stormy and lonely.

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The Civil War was fought over the question whether a nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are equal could permanently endure. Slavery was the occasion, but not the cause of the war. Two great results of the war were emancipation of the slaves and the victory of united government over secession.

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Demagogue and politician are as badly muddled as they were in Lincoln's day. The ability to think straight is rare—and sometimes dangerous—it makes martyrs. Ignorance, passion, prejudice, history, self interests, cloud the mental sky. In Lincoln's later debates he continued to clarify public thinking and kept it true with the straight edge of moral principle.

The Civil War was fought over the question whether a nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are equal could permanently endure. Slavery was the occasion, but not the cause of the war. Two great results of the war were emancipation of the slaves and the victory of united government over secession.

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As he reads his second inaugural, ends the solemn and inspired words, he takes the oath of office, a battalion of Negro troops pass in review—the first ever seen at an inauguration of a President of the United States. The statue of Freedom which was on the ground in 1861 is now on the pinnacle of the dome of the Capitol. The freedom of a race is Lincoln's living monument!

Purvis, Rev. Samuel W.

2/11/42

THE EVENING BULLETIN—PHILADELI

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household goods were lost, and the Lincoln family was penniless.

Washington, when elected, was one of the wealthy men of the United States; Lincoln was hard up for money all his life. Washington wore silk stockings; Lincoln never had a pair of stockings on his feet until he was grown up. Washington wore costly shoes with silver buckles; Lincoln wore shoes only in snow time, and these hard and uncomfortable, made by his father. Washington was clothed literally in purple and fine linen, and from the time of his youth he wore the beautiful blue and buff of an army officer. He rode a spirited horse, carried an elegant sword, and was courted by the noblest and fairest of the land. Lincoln, up to the time he was 21 years of age, wore a homespun hunting outfit, deerskin breeches, coonskin cap. His clothes did not fit him and his silk hat was usually out of date and often had the fuzz rubbed the

In Lincoln's second debate with Stephen A. Douglass, his main argument was directed against the "monstrous injustice of slavery." He said, "The doctrine of self-government is right—absolutely and eternally right . . . But if the Negro is a man, is it not to that extent a total destruction of self-government to say that he, too, shall not govern himself? When the white man governs himself, and also governs another man, that is more than self-Government—that is despotism. Near 80 years ago we began by declaring that all men are created equal, but now, from that beginning we have run down to the other declaration that for some men to enslave others is a 'sacred right of self-government.' These principles cannot stand together. They are as opposite as God and mammon."

Demagogue and politician are as badly muddled as they were in Lin-

has played in our history. His was among the first blood shed in the Revolution. In 1812, in that famous naval duel between the Constitution and the Guerriere, Negroes stripped to the waist manned the guns. It was this naval battle that, according to C. F. Adams, made the United States a world power. In the Civil War it was the Negro who turned the tide of battle. Lincoln believed this, and justified the Emancipation Proclamation on this ground—"military necessity."

As he reads his second inaugural, ends the solemn and inspired words, he takes the oath of office, a battalion of Negro troops pass in review—the first ever seen at an inauguration of a President of the United States. The statue of Freedom which was on the ground in 1861 is now on the pinnacle of the dome of the Capitol. The freedom of a race is Lincoln's living monument!

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Putnam, George Haven

KEPT BORDER STATES, WON WAR, ASSERTS MAJ. PUTNAM

Illinois State Register

Speech That Introduced Lincoln to East Most Important Ever Given, Says Putnam

2/13/1917

The speech that introduced Abraham Lincoln, Springfield attorney, to the east and made him the strongest contender for the presidency in 1860, that was "an invocation to the men of that generation to fight for freedom despite the peril of war," and that was "the most important speech ever given, as to content and result," was recalled by Major George Haven Putnam, New York, in speaking before the annual banquet for sustaining members of the Lincoln Centennial association at Hotel Abraham Lincoln Saturday evening.

Trusted Lincoln.

"No other leader could have held the border states during the Civil war," Major Putnam declared; "they trusted Lincoln and without the border states the war would have gone against the north."

Major Putnam, president of G. P. Putnam's Sons publishing firm, said Lincoln's debates with Stephen A. Douglas constituted "the most intelligent discussion of a political issue ever heard in this country."

The speaker was "one of Lincoln's men," a soldier in the Civil war, twice imprisoned, and he spoke of the war president as his commander-in-chief.

When a lad of 16, young Putnam was smuggled by his father to the platform to hear the Cooper Union address, he said. The audience was disappointed at first by Lincoln's appearance and by the entire absence of story telling for which he was known, he related. The address, Major Putnam said, was a "simple, clear and historic statement of what the fathers of America had intended and what they had done.

The address last night was enlivened with considerable dry humor.

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President Logan Hay of the Lincoln Centennial association, presided. Executive Secretary Paul M. Angle made his annual report. Dr. William E. Dodd, who delivered the principal address at the public meeting Saturday afternoon, spoke briefly at the banquet. He decried the habit of setting up Lincoln as a mythical figure and lauded the association in its efforts to establish the truth of Lincoln's career. Two hundred seventy attended the banquet.

The board of directors was reelected unanimously. They are: Frank O. Lowden, Logan Hay, George Pasfield, Alice E. Bunn, E. D. Keys, J. Paul Clayton, H. W. Merriam, A. D. Mackie, Pascal E. Hatch, Henryl A. Converse and George W. Bunn, Jr. Later the board will select its own officers.

Members of the G. A. R. and Springfield residents who knew Lincoln were asked to stand by President Hay. Among those in the audience who were personally acquainted with Lincoln during his residence here were: Thomas H. Earnest, 322 South Glenwood avenue; Mrs. E. S. Gehlman, 231 East Jackson street; George M. Brinkerhoff, 515 Keys avenue; Mrs. Elizabeth Kapps, Prosser, Wash.; DeWitt Smith, 625 South Second street; W. P. Thayer, 619 South Seventh street; Mrs. Mary F. Grimsley, King's Daughters' home; Mrs. W. O. Converse, Hotel Abraham Lincoln; B. F. Talbott, 1733 South Fourth street; Mrs. Lou R. Dodd, 401 Adelia street, and Isaac Diller, 511 West Carpenter street.

Putnam's Speech

"For the great mass of mankind, death means oblivion. When their activities have closed, there is a little ripple of emotion in the home circle and then the world knows no more of their personalities or achievements. We call that man great, the remembrance of whose life and service is extended throughout the world, and whose memory gathers increasing fame from generation to generation."

Characterizing Abraham Lincoln as one who belongs to all mankind, George Haven Putnam, New York publisher, eulogized Lincoln.

A lad of 16 who sat unbidden on the platform of the Cooper Union institute in February, 1860, when Lincoln delivered the speech that introduced him to curious and skeptical New Yorkers, Mr. Putnam last night recalled the incidents of that occasion, and presented to his hearers a vivid recollection of the troubled years that followed.

The Cooper Union address, delivered on February 27, 1860, presented the views of a western thinker to the east in a manner which opened to Lincoln the nomination for the presidency, and it was in June of that year that his name headed the ticket. The meeting at which Lincoln spoke was arranged by William Cullen Bryant, poet and editor of the New York Evening Post, and by virtue of that latter position, a strong political factor.

First Impression Unfavorable.

"Lincoln's name was still hardly familiar to an eastern audience," Mr. Putnam said. "It was understood that the new leader from the west was going to talk about the fight against slavery. New Yorkers found it difficult to believe that a man whose previous speeches had been planned to please western audiences could have anything to say that would count with the cultivated citizens of the east.

"The first impression of the man did nothing to contradict the expectation of something weird, rough and uncultivated. The long, ungainly figure upon which hung clothes that, while newly made for the trip, were evidently the work of an unskilled tailor; the large feet; the clumsy hands of which, at the outset, at least, the orator seemed to be unduly conscious; the long gaunt head capped by a shock of hair that seemed not to have been thoroughly brushed out, made a picture which did not fit in with New York's conception of a finished statesman.

The first utterance of the voice was not pleasant to the ear, the tone being harsh and the key too high. As the speech progressed, however, the speaker gained control of himself; the voice gained a natural and impressive modulation, the gestures were dignified and appropriate, and the hearers came under the influence of the earnest look from the deeply-set eyes and the absolute integrity of purpose and devotion to principle which were behind the thought and words of the speaker. They had presented to them a calm and forcible series of well-reasoned considerations upon which their actions as citizens were to be based. It was evident that the man from the west understood thoroughly the constitutional history of the country; he had mastered the issues that had grown up about the slavery question; he was prepared to respect the rights of his political opponents.

War Not Justified.

"He held that an equitable adjustment meant restriction of slavery within its present boundaries. He pointed out that the southern leaders among the founders of the republic had understood that the restriction of slavery meant its early extermination, and that they had looked forward to such extermination as in itself desirable. He insisted that war for the purpose of exterminating slavery from existing slave territory could not be justified. His contention was based purely on consideration of justice, on the everlasting principle that what is just, and only what is just, represents the largest and highest interests of the nation as a whole.

"It is my opinion today, speaking 67 years after listening to Lincoln, that his speech, on the ground both of its content and of its results, was the most important ever delivered in the United States. It secured as leader in the great struggle of the ensuing four years, the man who was probably the only person possessing the qualities for the responsibilities that came to him, and possessing also what might be called the adventitious advantage of birth in the south and familiarity with the life, the problems and the feelings of the men of the border states.

"These men would have followed the call of no other leader in the republican party than Abraham Lincoln. In the first year of the war, those states sent 50,000 men into the Union forces. Before the war was over, there were more than 200,000 of these border states' citizens fighting under the stars and stripes."

Lincoln's nomination for the presidency followed.

$1.50 Campaign Fund.

The speaker traced the influence of Lincoln's boyhood upon his later career, and recalled the undoubted influence on his life of Weems' "Life of Washington," a book which he read and in part memorized at an early age. The same method, followed with books he had borrowed, was carried out in the study of "Euclid's Geometry," and was of incalculable value in forming a basis for his later work as an attorney.

An incident in the first campaign of Lincoln for the state assembly was recalled by the speaker.

"His friends, knowing that the young surveyor had no money raised $200 for the expenses of the campaign. When the election had been decided, Lincoln returned to the friends who had collected the money $198.50. He was naturally asked what he had done with the other $1.50 and he admitted that that had been used to buy cider for some constituents who called upon him on the day before election."

Commenting on the Lincoln-Douglas debates, Mr. Putnam stated that he did not think that any American citizen is fairly prepared for his responsibilities as a voter unless he has read the full text of these addresses by Lincoln.

Douglas Loses Out

"In the debates with Douglas, Lincoln had taken the ground that bringing slaves into free territory was the same thing as reviving the slave trade," the speaker continued. "Under the decision give in 1857 by Judge Taney in the Dred Scott case, a slave although a human being, was not legally a person, but a thing. Lincoln's reply was, however, 'slavery is a violation of the eternal right, and as long as God reigns and as school children read, that black evil can never be consecrated into God's truth.'

"Through the seven debates, Lincoln pressed upon Dolglas the question, 'Can the people of the United States territory, prior to the formation of a state constitution, and against the protest of any citizen of the United States, exclude slavery?'

"It was impossible for Douglas to answer this question in such manner as to retain the support of the democrats of the north and to secure the approval of the democrats of the south. He was trying to carry water on both shoulders. He secured, as we know, the senatorship, but as Lincoln had prophesied would be the case, he lost the possibility of election as president."

Passing to consideration of the great war itself, the speaker talked as a soldier of the northern armies, a major and an adjutant at 20, and a prisoner of war in Libby prison.

South Had Soldiers

"We now realize that during the first two years of the war, the prestige in military leadership rested decidedly with the south. The army had been a favorite profession for the southern citizens, and there can be no question that the generals whom Jefferson Davis had at his disposal during those first two years, Joseph Johnston, Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnson and others, represented better capacity for the leading of troops than was in evidence during those two years on the part of the commanding generals of the northern army. The fighting done by the southern troops was magnificent, but after July, 1863, with Lee's defeat at Gettysburg, and Pemberton's surrender at Vicksburg, the contest was hopeless."

The difficulty of selecting proper timber for posts of high command in the army, and the equally difficult task of guiding public opinion and of facing pressure of misguided opinion, were discussed. As an incident of the latter, the speaker told the following:

"A group of pastors came on from the west with the purpose of impressing upon the president a certain policy, possibly for the issue of an emancipation proclamation in advance of the time that Lincoln had elected. The utterance of the spokesman was substantially to this effect:

"Mr. President, we are here with a message from the Lord. It is the Divine will that you shall do this or that," whatever the action required might be. The revelation of the Divine will was given at full length and practically in the shape of a sermon. The president responded in substance:

Carried Heavy Burden.

"'Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the church, the country has need for the guidance of the Lord; I pray from day to day for such counsel and wisdom as the Lord will be pleased to give me. I cannot but think, however, that if the Lord has a message for the president which is to help me in this arduous task, He will give it direct, and not by way of Chicago.'

"Lincoln was, for four years, carrying upon his shoulders the largest burden that ever fell upon any ruler of care, anxiety and responsibility. His expression of hopefulness, his devotion to the cause, his forgetfulness of self, could but be an inspiration alike to the citizens in the rear and to the soldiers at the front. After the decisive days of July, 1863, the days that witnessed the rolling back at Gettysburg of the tide of invasion from the south, and that in the capture of Vicksburg open again to the control of the national government the greatest stream of the Mississippi, brought to Lincoln, as to the armies of the whole country, a sense of relief.

"The feeling with which Lincoln was regarded by the men at the front, for whom through the early years of their campaigning he had been not only the leader but the inspiration, was indicated by the manner in which the news of his death was received. I happened, myself, on the day of those sad tidings to be with my division in a little village just outside Goldsborough, North Carolina. We had no telegrahpic communication with the north, but were accustomed to receive despatches about noon each day carried across the swamps from a station through which connection was made with Wilmington and the north. In the course of the morning I had gone to the shanty of an old darkey whom I had come to know durin the days of our sojourn, for the purpose of getting a shave. The old fellow took up his razor, put it down again and then again lifted it up, but his arm was shaking and he was so agitated that he was not fitted for the task.

Suspected Disaster

"'Massa,' he said, 'I can't shave you this mornin'.'

"'What is the matter?' I inquired.

"'Well,' he replied, 'somethin's happened to Massa Linkum.'

"'Why,' said I, 'nothing has happened to Lincoln. I know what there is to be known. What are you talking about?'

"'Well,' the old man replied with a half sob, 'we colored folks—we get news, or we get half news, sooner than you-uns. I dun know jes' what it is, but somethin' has gone wrong with Massa Linkum.'

"I could get nothing more out of the old man, but I was sufficiently anxious to make my way to division headquarters to see if there was any news in advance of the arrival of the regular courier. The colored folk were standing in little groups along the village street, murmuring to each other or waiting with anxious faces for the bad news they were sure was coming. I found the brigade adjutant and those with him were puzzled like myself at the troubled minds of the darkies, but still skeptical as to the possibility of any information having reached them which was not known through the regular channels.

"A noon the courier made his appearance, riding his mule across the fields; and the instant he was seen we all realized that there was bad news. The man was hurrying the mule and yet seemed to be unwilling to reach the lines where his report must be made. He handed the division commander an envelope which he carried separated from the mail in the despatch bags. The adjutant stepped out on the porch with the paper in his hand, but before he could begin to read he broke down. The commande. took the paper and was able simply to announce 'Lincoln is dead.'

"I never before had found myself in a mass of men overcome by emotion. Ten thousand soldiers were sobbing together. No survivor of th. group can recall the sadness of that morning without again being touched by the wave of emotion which broke down the reserve and control of these war-worn veterans on learning that their great captain was dead.

"Today, more than 10 his birth and more than tury since the dramatic life's work, Lincoln st shrined in the thought and his countrymen. He belong his fellow-citizens, for ideal inspiration and for affectiona gard; but he belongs now als mankind, for he has been among the noblest of th heroes."

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